

The COUNTRY JOURNAL OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of Gray's-Inn, Esq;

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1732.

An Enquiry into the Origin of EXCISES, and the Methods by which They were first introduced and established in this Kingdom.

In former Times the Kings of England, like other Gothic Princes, supported Themselves by their Dominions, or those Estates, which were allotted to Them upon the Partition of conquered Lands; but, in Proces of Time, those Revenues being alienated from the Crown, and granted away to Ministers and Favouriters, our Kings were obliged to ask Aids and Subsidies from their People. It hath been Matter of Dispute whether the ancient, or modern Way of providing for the Crown is most agreeable to the Ease and Dignity of the Prince, as well as the Liberties of the People. Those, who have written in Favour of an hereditary Land-Revenue, give for their Reasons that it is more honourable for the King to subsist upon an Estate, which He can call his own, than upon the Labour, Manufactures and Trade of his Subjects; and that what He received by these Tenures came chearfully from the People, because They had good Bargains from the Crown. On the other Hand, it is alledged that the personal Service, by which the People held their Estates, was very oppressive, and kept Them in a State of Servitude and Dependency on the Crown; that bad Kings, who had such large Revenues of their own, might be tempted to make Themselves absolute, as several had endeavoured to do; and that the Liberties of the People are more secure, whilst the Prince is obliged to rely on Them for his Maintenance and Support. These Arguments, no doubt, would be allowed to carry a great deal of Weight, if We could always be sure of having a wise, honest and uncorrupt Parliament; but as this Dispute is not of any immediate Consequence to the present Enquiry, I mention it only by Way of Introduction to this Essay.

A good Writer upon Trade observes very justly, that those Loads upon Industry, high Customs, and what we call Excises were on foot in the Roman Empire and amongst the Eastern Kings, but not thought of in these Gothic Settlements. It is true, says He, from the Time Kings have desired greater Armies than their Crown Revenues would maintain, such Impositions have been revived in this Part of Europe.—He proceeds thus.

These Kind of Taxes, from which this Side of the World had been exempt for several Ages, were renewed by ambitious Princes, who had great Thoughts and a small Territory; of which Kind were Ferdinand and Alphonso of Aragon, Kings of Naples, and Lodowick Sforza, Duke of Milan; who harrais'd their Countries with these Sorts of Duties to such a Degree, that at last it produced an universal Defection of their People. By these Ways and Means of raising Money, Lodowick Sforza had heasp'd up such a Mass of Wealth, that not eight Years before Milan was taken, He shewed several foreign Ministers, by Way of Ostentation, (besides Jewels and other Sorts of Riches, in no small Quantities) to the Value of one Million, five hundred thousand Ducats; a vast Sum for those Times. The Kings of Naples had likewise scraped up a great Treasure, by the like Methods; but what did all This end in? These Exactions had so provoked the People, that neither the Innocence and Virtue of Ferdinand, Alphonso's Son, nor the dark Wisdom and Subtleties of Lodowick could avail them in time of Danger; infomuch that They both lost their Dominions to the French, without hardly striking a Blow. The Necessities, introduced by the long Wars in Italy, brought these Sorts of Taxes more in Vogue, and They were chiefly made Use of by the little Princes there, who erected to Themselves Tyrannies in several Cities.

Not long after, this Way of raising Money got Footing in Spain, and the Tax was called the Alcabala; by which the King was to have the tenth Part of all, that was sold, or exchanged. It was first laid towards destroying the Expences of the Wars of Granada against the Moors, and continued for some Time, tho' the War was ended; but by the Authority of that great Minister, Cardinal Ximenes, it was abolished.

They had likewise Taxes upon the Consumption, long ago, in France, as in the Reign of Charles; which the People thought so burthenome, that many defected their Country upon that Account; and We hear not of Them again in their Histories, till some Ages after.

And as to Excise, Gabels, and high Duties upon Trade, They were unknown among the Founders of

the English Government, or of the Kingdoms round about us. The same Gentleman observes, in another Place, "that France was once upon a right Foot, in Relation to its Liberties, but that They, who peruse their Histories with Care, will find that arbitrary Power did not so much bring in high Taxes, as that high Taxes introduced arbitrary Power; for when that golden Idol of an immense Revenue, was set up, all the Nation bowed to it."

I have quoted these Passages from a very good Judge of Trade, to let my Readers see his Opinion upon this Subject. It is true, indeed, that He mentions Customs and Excises together, without making any Distinction between Them, because his Design was to shew the mischievous Consequences of both to the Interest of Trade; but as the present Dispute lies between these two Kinds of Taxing, and I have undertaken to prove the Preference of one to the other, it is necessary to explain this Point a little farther.

The Tributes, Aids, or Subsidies, which our Ancestors granted to the King, for the current Service of the Government, upon the Alienation of Crown Lands, consisted in certain Duties on the Importation, or Exportation of Goods and Merchandise; which in Length of Time obtained the Denomination of Customs, because those Duties had been usually, or customarily paid; but Excises are Inventions of so modern a Date, that the very Name is not to be found in our Law-books till about the Middle of the last Century.

The first Attempt to introduce these Taxes into England was in the Year 1626, by Way of Commission, under the great Seal; but the Parliament remonstrated against it as illegal, because without the Consent of the People, and several of the Members, in their Speeches, inveigh'd against that Manner of Taxation. The best Account of that Affair, which I have seen, is in a Book, intitled the *Cafe of the Bankers, &c.* written by Mr. Turner, a Barrister of Gray's-Inn; from which I think it proper to give my Readers the following Extracts.

"A Commission of EXCISE, says He, was issued to thirty-three Lords and others of the Privy Council, in which They are commanded to raise Money by Impostions, or otherwise, as They in their Judgment shall find to be most convenient; but because This was without the Consent of the PEOPLE, it was adjudged by both Houses contrary to Law, and the Lords desired that this Commission of Excise might be cancell'd, and shortly after it was cancell'd by the King, and thereupon brought so cancell'd into the House of Lords by the Lord-Keeper, and by the Lords to sent to the Commons.

He adds that "when Subsidies, of a new and extraordianary Nature, have been heretofore agitated in Parliament, though for the necessary Defence of the Realm, yet the Commons of that Age have answer'd,

"that They durst not agree thereto, till They had con-

"ferr'd with the Counties and Boroughs, for which They

"served; which Sir Edward Coke also saith is a Law

"and Custom of Parliament. Nay, when the Point de-

"bated hath been of Concernment to one particular

"Body of Men in the Kingdom, as the MERCHANTS,

"&c. the Commons would determine nothing therein,

"till They had first consulted the MERCHANTS Them-

"selves, how far the Materie might stand with their

"Profit and Convenience."

Thus was the first Attempt to introduce Excises in this Kingdom defeated by Parliament, out of Regard to Trade and a Tenderness for the British Merchants; but the next Effort had more Success, in the Times of our civil Wars, when the Parliaments, having tryed all other Methods of raising Money to pay their Army, were obliged to make Use of an Excise; yet though They pleaded absolute Necessity, in Excuse for this Expedient, and continued it only from Month to Month, the Execution of it rais'd a Sedition in London, and nothing but a large standing Army could have forc'd it down upon the People even at that Time, when They were generally disaffected to the Court, and sided with the Parliament against it.

I beg Leave, in this Place, to quote a Passage or two from *Houllier's Letters*, which were written at that Time, and contain some very pertinent Observations on the same Subject.

In one of these Letters to a Friend at Brussels, after giving an Account of the great Confusions amongst us here, He goes on thus. "Who would ever have thought that the Excise would have taken Footing here; a Word, I remember, in the last Parliament, save one, so odious, that when Sir Dudley Carleton, then Secretary of State, did but name it in the House of Commons, He was like to have been sent to the

Tower, although He named it to the Bottom, in shew what Advantage and Happiness undertake the England had over other Nations; having Gabels of Italy, the Tales of France, or the Excise of Holland upon Them; yet, upon This, He was suddenly interrupted, and called to the Bar."—This Letter was dated August the 2d, 1644.

In another Letter, sent to Amsterdam, He says: "They have mutiny'd in diverse Parts about the Excise; a Bird, that was first hatch'd in Holland. Here in London the Tumult came to that Height, that They burnt down to the Ground the Excise-House in Smithfield; and God grant, says He, that our Excise here may not have the same Fortune as Those in Holland, to become perpetual; or as the new Gabel of Orleans, which began in the Time of the League, and continueth to this Day, notwithstanding the Cause ceased about threescore Years since; touching which a pleasant Tale is recorded of Henry the Great, who, some Years after Peace was establish'd throughout all the whole Body of France, going to his own Town of Orleans, the Citizens petition'd Him that the new Tax might be abolish'd. The King ask'd, who imposed it upon Them? They answer'd, Monieur de la Charre, during the Time of the civil Wars of the League, who was now dead. The King reply'd, Monieur de la Charre leagu'd you; let Him then unleague you, for my Part"—Dated Sept. the 2d, 1645.

King Charles the First takes Notice of this extraordinary Step, in one of his Declarations, and charges the Parliament with imposing insupportable Taxes and odious EXCISES upon their Fellow Subjects, though He afterwards made Use of the same Method Himself. Thus was the whole Kingdom fuddled with Excises by two different Authorities, at the same Time; and my Lord Clarendon observes upon it, that both Sides made ample Declarations, with bitter Reproaches upon the Necessity, that drew on this Imposition, that it should be continual no longer than to the End of the War, and then laid down and utterly abolished; which few wise Men, says He, believed would ever be.

Excises being thus introduced amongst us, during the civil War, We cannot be surpriz'd to find the same Method of Taxing continued and established after the Restoration; for it was natural for the Court Party to build upon such a Precedent, as all Parties are apt to do, and to argue that it would be unreasonable and highly disrespectful to refuse his Majesty the same, or the like Duties with Those, which had been laid upon the People, under an Usurpation, by the pretended Authors of Liberty; especially since his Misfortunes and long Exile, with the particular Circumstances of those Times, had put Him under great Necessities for Money. This, I say, was a plausible Argument, and nobody can wonder that it prevail'd in the first Honey-Moon of Joy, upon that great Turn of Affairs; but the Methods and Artifices, by which the Court accomplish'd their Scheme, deserve our farther Consideration.

The Court of Wards had long been a most terrible Grievance to the whole Nation, as it subjected every Man's Estate to the Power of the Crown, and made the landed Men of England little better than Tenants for Life. The House of Commons had often endeavour'd to get this Court abolish'd, and soon after the Restoration renew'd their Instances to that Purpose; but first of all it was necessary to give the King an Equivalent for it, and after several Deliberations on that Subject, it was agreed to settle 100,000 £. per Ann. on the Crown, in Lieu of the Court of Wards. Several Schemes were likewise offer'd for raising this Money; but at last They resolved to lay it upon Land, and appointed a Committee to settle an equal Rate upon every Country towards it.

It deserves a Remark that this Sum of 100,000 £. per Ann. was above as much again as the Crown gain'd by the Court of Wards; for though it was an intolerable Grievance to the Subject, yet the Wards were commonly granted away to Ministers and Favouriters, the King got but little by Them Himself, befor'd his ill will.

However, the Parliament did not stick at the Price, but were resolv'd, as We shall see immediately, to free Themselves and their Country from the Dominion of such an arbitrary Court at any Expence.

The Committee having settell'd a new Rate, reported it to the Hoult, in Pursuance of their Order, and it is enter'd in the Journal; but in the mean Time, the King was advised by his Ministers, or some little selfish Projectors, who always swarm about Courts, to ask for a Grant of the Excise upon Beer and Ale, instead of the Equivalent on Land. They represented to H'm that the Excise would bring in five or six Times, as much as the Commons propos'd to give Him in the other Method; and perhaps, some Arts might be made

from Barcelona, the 2d
Transports, three

to the ~~were~~ the Landholders into this Scheme, the Terrible Bone with the Prospect of a Land-Tax, Trial, Wind, E. N. usual Mortgage and Incumbrance the Harbour. We heat as it will, the King was en- are the best Sailors of and boldly ask'd for the whole their several Stations in for one Moiety of it to be set-

We hear that Mr. T. as a Recompence for abolishing the Charitable Corporations and the other Moyety or His-

The Folktone Six Part of this Scheme pass'd very half Anchors of Branc Members and threatening to the Wellward of the But at first a Negative was

LOND

it; which enraged the Court On Wednesday last in the Moyety, which They had the Admiralty of than't to 300,000 l. instead of the Russel, Duke by Parliament. However, by re- Tavestoke's Bribery and Menaces of a Dissolution, They

Thornhaire other Point likewise, and got the whole

Excise settled on the King, before the Session ended.

Thus was one Grievance entil'd on us in the Room of another. Whether We gain'd any Thing by the Bargain, let the Publick determine; but I will venture to give my Opinion that if the Excise upon Beer and Ale, should ever be made the Foundation of a general Excise, as some Persons too visibly design it, the Continuance of the Court of Wards would have been a more tolerable Evil; for that chiefly affected the richer Sort of People; but a general Excise will not only be a gnawing Canker on our Lands, but likewise such a Burthen on our Manufactures and Navigation, as must in Time destroy our Trade, and with it the Riches, Power and Liberties of the whole Nation.

The wife and honest Part of that Parliament were aware of This, and therefore opposed the Excise, as a Monster big with many fatal Evils; but the servile and mercenary Herd were too numerous, and carried all before Them.

The only remaining Comfort was, that one Moiety of this extraordinary Tax was to determine with the King's Life; and This was made an Argument against the Exclusion Bill by the Court Party, who endeavoured to extenuate the Dangers of a Popish Successor on that Account. They urged that the Determination of so large a Part of the Revenue, upon the King's Death, would render his Brother incapable of forcing his Religion upon us; and there would no doubt have been some Force in the Argument, had a Moiety of the Excise actually determined, when it ceased by Law; but when King James succeeded to the Throne, the Parliament was in so good a humour, (as Parliaments generally are at the Beginning of a Reign) that They not only gave Him the whole Excise, which his Brother enjoyed, but likewise an additional Duty upon Wine, Tobacco and other Commodities. This, indeed, ceased for the present with the unfortunate Reign of that Prince, when our Laws and Liberties received a new Confirmation, and many Grievances were redress'd by the Bill of Rights; but the whole Excise upon Beer and Ale was continued to King William, and more than one Attempt was made, in his Reign, to extend it into a general Excise, under the old Pretence of Necessity, to carry on the War, which was then breaking out against France; but this Design was so vigorously opposed by many Persons, the most zealously affected to Liberty and the Revolution, that the Projectors were obliged to lay it aside. Amongst the honest Patriots were the late excellent Lord Somers, Mr. Hampden and Mr. Bache; the two last of whom have left their Testimonies against it in Print. Mr. Hampden's Treatise upon this Subject has been of great Use to me already, and I shall have Occasion to take the same Liberty with Mr. Locke in some following Papers.

The several Vouchers and Authorities, with which I thought it necessary to corroborate this Discourse on the Origin of Excises, hath already swell'd it to so great a Length, that I am oblig'd to conclude a little abruptly, with a short Recapitulation of the whole.

It appears from the preceding Deduction that this Kind of Taxing was unknown to the Founders of our Government, and disagreeable, at least, to the fundamental Institutions of it; that it came originally from the Eastern Parts of the World, where absolute Monarchy prevails, and was first introduced into Europe under the Roman Emperors, after the Commonwealth was entirely destroyed; that from Italy it was carry'd into Spain, and from thence found its Way into France, during the Confusions of the League; that the first Footing it got in England was likewise in the Time of a civil War; that the legal Establishment of it, after the Restoration, was procured by a Trick of the Court; that the farther Extension of it hath been constantly opposed by the Patrons of Liberty, even in Times of the greatest Necessity; and therefore it is hoped that in Times of Peace, when there can be no extraordinary Occasion for raising Money, We shall not be obliged to make Use of an Expedient, which is so repugnant to the Nature of a free Government, and the late est of a trading Nation.

To be continued.

N. B. Since our last, two Letters, sign'd Mercator and A. B. are come to Hand.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Lisbon, Oct. 17. Two Days since we had such a Hurricane the like was never known, which lasted from Six to Ten in the Morning. Scarce one Vessel in the River has escaped Damage, but several have perished thereby; some driven against the Rocks, others sunk to the Bottom. Amongst those that are lost, is the Union,

commanded by Captain Creeden; two Irish Vessels; two Britiffs, and a third bound for Bremen. The Country has also suffered incredibly.

Rome, Nov. 1. The Pope keeps his Bed with a new Attack of the Gout, Cardinal Cofcia, notwithstanding his Eminency has refer'd himself to the Pope's Clemency, and declin'd his Defence, has Orders to prepare for his Trial in ten Days. An Express from France is said to have brought Dispatches of high Importance, which are kept mighty secret. His Grace the late Duke of Ormond is expected shortly at Albano. Some Advises from Spain say, the Prince of Asturias is at last become pregnant.

HOMENEWS.

Bristol, Nov. 11. Several Workmen having lately been employed by the Right Hon Edward Southwell, Esq; to level a Hill, found the Remains of 16 Bodies of Men and Women, who it is conjectured have been interr'd there some hundred Years.

A Distemper is rise in this City and the neighbouring Country among the Horses, who are seized with such violent Colds that Abundance die thereof.

Bristol, Nov. 12. By the Susannah came Letters from Jamaica of the 12th of August, which advise, that the Market for Negroes (of whom there are very great Numbers lately arrived there) is at a Stand in that Island, by reason of the Trade being stopp'd at the Havanna and other Places on the Main, by the Spanish Governors, on Account of the Deal Castle Man of War's taking a Spanish Register Ship, as a Reprizal for the Wool-ball lately mentioned; this will prove a great Detriment to some Merchants in this City, the Merchants at Jamaica, to whom the Carriages of Negroes are consigned, not knowing what Way to dispose of them.

LONDON, November 18.

We have an Account from Gravesend, that Monday sailed the following East-India Ships, on their Voyage to India, viz. Prince Augustus, Capt. Goflin; Devonshire, Capt. Prince; Prince William, Capt. Beresford. The Harrington, Capt. Jenkins, did not sail that Tide.

We hear that Sir John Cope, of Bramble Bart. (the present Member) will be put in Nomination with the Lord Harry Powlett, to stand for Knight of the Shire for the County of Southampton, in the Room of Lord John Russel now Duke of Bedford.

On the 25th ult. N. S. Two Spanish Men of War arrived at Alicant, with sick and wounded Soldiers from Oran; and on the 27th they sail'd back for Oran, as Convoy to a Fleet of Transports, carrying 3000 Soldiers, the Spaniards being determin'd to have there a Force sufficient to drive the Moors away, and raise the Siege of that Place, as they had that of Ceuta, for which they had made Rejoicings three Days and Nights successively at Alicant.

We hear from Derbyshire, that at a great Meeting of Persons of Distinction of all Sorts and Professions, it was proposed to petition the Parliament for a Regulation of the Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts of this Kingdom, and for a Suppression of the Enormities by Time and ill Management crept into them, and very justly complain'd of: It is supposed this Hint is taken from the Commission of Enquiry issued out in Relation, amongst other Courts, to their exorbitant Fees.

A notorious Impostor has frequented this City and Suburbs for two Winters past, and is now beginning the same Practice, to impose upon the Miserie of well disposed Persons, under Pretence of being a Gentlewoman who had 1500l. Fortune, but married an Irish Captain who ran away with it, which drives her to the rash Attempt of hanging herself; but her Accomplice is always ready at hand to cut her down and alarm the Neighbourhood, and when she is hou'd, moves off. She is a thin, middle statur'd Woman, has a fair Skin, and between thirty and forty Years of Age. This Information, it is hoped, may procure her (her Desert) proper Correction, rather than Charity from compassionate Persons. Last Thursday Night she hang'd herself in Holloway-Lane, Shoreditch, but was prevented of her Aim, having twice done the same in the Parish last Winter.

We hear that the late Duke of Bedford hath left 500 l. per Ann. to his Sister the Countess of Essex, during her natural Life; a Legacy of 500 l. to the Hon. Charles Fielding, Esq; Brother to the Earl of Denbigh; a handsome Legacy to Capt. Bludworth, and Legacies to all his particular Friends and Companions; and discharge'd all Debts of Honour whatever that were to him on Account of Play.

On Wednesday came on a Cause at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice Raymon, between our Sovereign Lord the King Plaintiff, and William Rayner Defendant, before a Special Jury, on an Indictment found by the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, on Wednesday the 7th Day of July 1731, for Printing and Publishing Robin's Reign, or Seven's the Main, being an Explanation of Caleb D'Anvers's Seven Egyptian Hieroglyphicks prefixed to the Seven Volumes of the Craftsman, with Remarks thereon; being a scandalous and seditious Libel, reflecting on the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the Exchequer, first Lord of the Treasury, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, &c. and after a Trial which lasted about four Hours, the Jury went out, and returned in about a Quarter of an Hour, and brought him in Guilty of the Indictment as to Publishing, but not of the Printing, it

being printed within the City of London. And we hear he is to be brought up to the King's Bench Bar the last Day of Term, to receive Judgment.

Rob. On Friday evening the Litchfield Stage Coach was robbed by a single Highwayman, going into Dunstable, who took from the Passengers about 30 l. in Money, three Watches, and two Silver hilted Swords, and then made off.—Monday Morning the Tottenham Stage Coach was robbed by a single Highwayman, mounted on a Sorrel Horse, near Stamford Hill, who took from one Gentleman upwards of 40 l. And about two Hours after, as is suppos'd, the same Man attack'd Captain Windmills in his Chariot, at the Bottom of Stamford-Hill, and took from him a Gold Watch, some Money, and made off.—Tuesday about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Gentleman was robbed in his Chariot of a Gold Watch and Money, between Kingsland Turnpike and the Ironmongers Hospital.

Prof. William Le Merchant, of the Inner Temple, Esq; is chosen Recorder of Abingdon, in the County of Berks.

Dead. On Saturday last dy'd the Right Hon. Henrietta Countess Dowager of Strafford, the second Wife and Relict of William Earl of Strafford, who dy'd in 1695, and was the only Son of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, beheaded the 12th of May 1641, upon Tower-hill, for his firm Attachment to the Interest of King Charles I. She was Daughter of Frederick Charles, Count du Roy, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Elephant, and Generalissimo of the Armies of the King of Denmark, and Sister to the Lord Liffard and the Lady Charlotte Rousie, who now attend this Court. Her Jointure of 2500 l. per Ann. goes to the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Malton, Knight of the Bath.—Last Tuesday died at Canterbury the Rev. Edward Wake, D. D. aged 68 Years; he was Prebendary of that Church, and also of that of Lincoln, and Rector of Whitchamstead in Hertfordshire, which two last Preferments were bestowed on him by his Grace the present Archbishop of Canterbury, when Bishop of Lincoln. His Prebend of Canterbury is in the Gift of the Archbishop.—Letters from Dublin by the last Mail bring Advice of the Death of Sir Alexander Cairnes, Bart.

Next Sunday two Charity Sermons will be preached at Great St Helen's within Bishopsgate, for the Benefit of the British Charity Children. That in the Morning by the Rev. Dr. WARREN, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Stratford; and That in the Afternoon by the Rev. Mr. LOXP.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 1 half. South Sea Annuity 109 5 8ths. Bank 150. India 154 1 half.

This Day is Published, the Third Edition of THE GAME of QUADRILLE; or, OMBRE by FOUR, with its establish'd LAWS and RULES, as it is now play'd at the French Court. Due from the French.

To which is added, THE GAME of QUINTILLE; or, OMBRE by FIVE, both after the old and new Manner.

To this Edition is likewise added, DIRECTIONS for playing the GAME of OMBRE by Three. Printed for R. FRANKLIN in Russel-Street, Covent-Garden, 1731. [Price One Shilling.]

Twelve PRINTS of the LABOURS of HERCULES, design'd and engraven by L. CHERON and G. VANDER GUCHT, being near finish'd. Subscriptions for which will be taken till the 10th of December next (at 12 Shillings, six to be paid at subscrivg, and the other six Shillings at the Delivery) after which time the Price will be fifteen Shillings. Proofs of the Plates may be seen, and Subscriptions taken at Mr. Bowles', next the Chapter-house in St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Sympon's, at the Print-Shop in Catherine-Street in the Strand; Joe's Coffee-house in Minc-Court, Fleet-street; the Turk's Coffee-house in Craven-Street, near Hungerford-Market; Mr. Cooper, Painter at Lynn in Norfolk, and at G. Vander Gucht's, Engraver in Queen-Street, Bloomsbury.

WHEREAS RICHARD PAGE, Apprentice to Mr. Thomas Butler of Plumtree-Street, St. Giles's, London, ran away from his said Master on the 10th of November last. He had on when he went away a Mouse-colour'd Shag Coat, and a Pair of yellow Shag Breeches, with Brass Buttons.

Note. He is a short, thick Lad, pitted with the Small Pox, about 17 Years of Age. Whoever will apprehend the said Richard Page, and give Notice to his Master, Mr. Thomas Butler, at his House in Plumtree-Street, Broad St, Giles's, London, shall have a Guinea Reward and all reasonable Charges.

PICTURES of the Temple of the MUSES; representing the Virtues and the Vices, upon the most illustrious Fables of Antiquity. By Mr. DE MAROLLES, Abbot of Villiers. Paris 1655. Is to be sold by Mrs. Buxelin in Cheyne, in King's Road, the next Door but one to the Turnpike, Ten Guineas.

Just arrived from High Germany. A fresh Parcel of CANARY BIRDS, Jonquil, mottled, mealy, and of various fine Colours, and extraordinary Song, to be sold at the Ruff and Crows in Long-Acre, by George Turner. Likewise another Parcel of the same Sort to be sold at the White Hart in Abchurch-Lane by Anthony Bush. Also another Parcel of the same Sort to be sold at the Bell and Bird-Cage in Wood-Street, by John Ward.

This Day is Published, Six PRINTS in Chiaro Oscuro, of the Harlot's Progress, fr. the Design of Mr. HOGARTH, in a beautiful green Tint, by Mr. E. KIRKALL, with proper Explanations under each Print. Printed and sold by E. Kirkall in Cockwell Court, White-Friars; Phil. Overton in Fleet-Street; H. Overton and J. Hoad without Newgate; J. King in the Poultry; and T. Grafton under the Royal Exchange.

Just arrived from High Germany. A Parcel of CANARY BIRDS of curious Song and various Colours, viz. fine Junquill, Mottled, Grey, Albi, White, and Mealy mottled. Also a Parcel of Haftail Birds, to be sold by Matthew Lilar and George Wepser at the Host Shoe in Blew-Blad-Street, near Charing-Cross Conduit.